LISTING OF CLAIMS

1.   (currently amended) A method for driving a segmented pi-cell modulator in a stereoscopic image viewing system, comprising applying an alternating, unipolar-carrier waveform to the segmented pi-cell modulator, wherein the carrier waveform does not change polarity within a time period that the segmented pi-cell modulator is energized, and further wherein applying the carrier waveform to the segmented pi-cell modulator tends to reduce likelihood of at least one from a group comprising ion shadow defects and visible artifacts being exhibited by the pi-cell.

2.   (original) A method as in claim 1, wherein the waveform is in the range of 1-2 kHz.

3.   (currently amended) A method as in claim 1, wherein a stutter start waveform is applied to the segmented pi-cell modulator for a brief period of time when power is first applied.

4.   (original) A method as in claim 3, wherein the stutter start waveform is a series of pulses separated by a small rest period.

5.   (original) A method as in claim 4, wherein the small rest period is approximately a few hundred milliseconds.

6.   (currently amended) A method for driving a segmented pi-cell modulator in a stereoscopic image viewing system, comprising:

applying a first modulating waveform having a carrier signal of a first polarity to the segmented pi-cell modulator during a first time period, wherein the carrier signal does not change polarity during the first time period;

removing the first modulating waveform for a finite period comprising application of de minimis energy; and

applying the a second modulating waveform having a carrier signal of a second

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polarity opposite the first polarity to the <u>segmented</u> pi-cell <u>modulator</u> during a second time period, wherein the carrier signal does not change polarity during the second time period<u>;</u>

<u>wherein applying the first modulating waveform and second modulating waveform to the segmented pi-cell modulator tends to reduce likelihood of at least one from a group comprising ion shadow defects and visible artifacts being exhibited by the segmented pi-cell modulator.</u>

7.   (original) A method as in claim 6, wherein the waveform is in the range of 1-2 kHz.

8.   (currently amended) A method as in claim 6, wherein a burst of pulses is applied to the <u>segmented</u> pi-cell <u>modulator</u> for a brief period of time when power is first applied.

9.   (original) A method as in claim 8, wherein each of the burst of pulses is separated by a small rest period.

10.   (original) A method as in claim 9, wherein the small rest period is approximately a few hundred milliseconds.

11.   (currently amended) A stereoscopic image viewing system, comprising:

a segmented pi-cell modulator; and

a drive circuit for applying an alternating, unipolar carrier waveform to the <u>segmented</u> pi-cell <u>modulator</u>, wherein the <u>alternating, unipolar</u> carrier waveform does not change polarity within a time period that the <u>segmented</u> pi-cell <u>modulator</u> is energized<u>;</u>

<u>wherein applying the alternating, unipolar carrier waveform to the segmented pi-cell modulator tends to reduce likelihood of at least one from a group comprising ion shadow defects and visible artifacts being exhibited by the segmented pi-cell modulator.</u>

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12.   (original) A system as in claim 11, wherein the carrier waveform is in the range of 1-2 kHz.

13.   (currently amended) A system as in claim 11, wherein a burst of pulses is applied to the segmented pi-cell modulator for a brief period of time when power is first applied.

14.   (original) A system as in claim 13, wherein each of the burst of pulses is separated by a small rest period.

15.   (original) A system as in claim 14, wherein the small rest period is approximately a few hundred milliseconds.

16.   (new) A method as in claim 1, wherein the alternating, unipolar-carrier waveform comprises a plurality of modulating waveforms separated by periods of application of de minimis energy.

17.   (new) A method as in claim 11, wherein the alternating, unipolar carrier waveform comprises a plurality of modulating waveforms separated by periods of application of de minimis energy.

18.   (new) A method as in claim 1, wherein ion shadow defect comprises free ions contaminating liquid crystal material within the segmented pi-cell modulator.

19.   (new) A method as in claim 6, wherein ion shadow defect comprises free ions contaminating liquid crystal material within the segmented pi-cell modulator.

20.   (new) A method as in claim 11, wherein ion shadow defect comprises free ions contaminating liquid crystal material within the segmented pi-cell modulator.